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THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



18 December 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR [redacted]

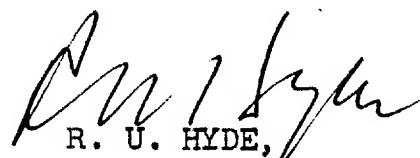
STAT

Subject: Joint Dictionary of Military Terms For Army-Navy Use.

Enclosure: Copy of J.I.C. 383

Your request for a copy of J.I.C. 383 has been cleared with the Secretary, Joint Logistics Plans Committee.

You will realize of course that the subject study is not yet an approved JLPC paper.



R. U. HYDE,

Secretary.

JCS review(s) completed.

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COPY NO.

J.I.C. 38317 December 1946JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEEJOINT DICTIONARY OF MILITARY TERMS FOR ARMY-NAVY USE

- References: a. J.C.S. 1373 Series
 b. LIM 57/3 of 6 November 1946
 with Encl. A thereto (Joint Dictionary of Terms for Army-Navy Use.)

Note by the Secretary

The Joint Logistics Plans Committee in reference b requested the recommendations of JIC as to the following items, and enclosed a copy of "Joint Dictionary of Terms for Army-Navy Use" for reference in connection therewith.

"(a) Changes in terms and definitions concerning matters under your cognizance which have been recommended by other agencies....."

"(b) Any other desirable changes in the terms or definitions contained in the dictionary which concern matters under your cognizance. Terms considered to be under your cognizance have been indicated by a check mark in Enclosure "A".

"(c) Additional terms and definitions concerning matters under your cognizance which have been recommended by other agencies....."

"(d) Any other additional terms and definitions concerning matters under your cognizance the inclusion of which appears desirable."

"(e) Terms or definitions concerning matters under your cognizance which should be omitted because of the lack of "peculiar military significance or substantial joint use"....."

The request (with Enclosures) was referred to JIS for preparation of response. It was considered impracticable to further reproduce the enclosures.

The enclosed memorandum to the JLPC with Enclosures "A" and "B" thereto, was prepared by the JIS, and was approved by the JIS on behalf of the JIC as the response to reference b.

R. U. HYDE,
 Secretary.

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JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE JOINT LOGISTICS PLANS COMMITTEE

Subject: Joint Dictionary of Military
Terms for Army-Navy Use

References: a. JCS 1373 Series
b. LPM-57/3, Memorandum for JIC
from JLPC of 6 November

1. In response to the request in reference b, the Joint Intelligence Committee reviewed the designated definitions in the "Joint Dictionary of Military Terms for Army-Navy Use" and recommends the changes shown in Enclosure "A".
2. Definitions which the Joint Intelligence Committee recommends be added to the Joint Dictionary are given in Enclosure "B".
3. Where no comment or change has been given regarding the definitions checked as being matters under cognizance of the Joint Intelligence Committee, the JIC accepts the definitions in the Dictionary (Enclosure "A" to LPM-57/3).

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~~RESTRICTED~~ENCLOSURE "A"RECOMMENDED CHANGES IN PROPOSED
JOINT DICTIONARY OF MILITARY TERMS FOR ARMY-NAVY USEPage 3 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, OBLIQUE

An-aerial-photograph-made-by-tilting-the-optical-axis
of-the-camera-from-the-vertical.--An-oblique-may-be
square-or-rectangular-in-shape,-but-the-territory
covered-is-in-the-shape-of-a-trapezoid.--High-obliques
are-taken-with-the-camera-axis-about-60-degrees-from
the-vertical-and-usually-include-the-horizon.--Low
obliques-are-taken-with-the-camera-axis-about-30
degrees-from-the-vertical-and-do-not-include-the-
horizon.--See-also-OBLIQUE-LINE-OVERLAP.

high-altitude--An-oblique-photograph-taken
at-any-altitude-above-300-feet,-according-to-the
weather,-air-situation,-and-the-purpose-for
which-it-is-required.

low-altitude--An-oblique-photograph-taken
from-an-altitude-of-200-to-300-feet.

A photograph taken with the camera axis intentionally
directed between the horizontal and the vertical.

high oblique - An oblique photograph in which the
apparent horizon is shown.

low oblique - An oblique photograph in which the
apparent horizon is not shown.

Page 3 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, OVERLAPPING

Two-vertical-serial-photographs-taken-from-the-same
elevation-and-from-adjacent-positions. A photograph
taken at an exposure station adjacent to the exposure
station of another photograph in such a manner that a
portion of one photograph shows the same terrain as
shown on a portion of the other. The pair is used to

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give the effect of actual relief or projection when examined stereoscopically. Also called STEREOSCOPIC PAIR (STEREO-PAIR).

Page 4 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY, INTERPRETATION OF

The process of determining, through the use of aerial photographs, the identity and physical characteristics of features of terrain, works of man, and the nature and extent of ground, sea, or air activity. Applied to military purposes, this process is limited to the extraction of that information which pertains to terrain and to the capabilities, installations, strength, dispositions, and activities of the enemy relating to his war effort.

→ Page 37 CAPABILITIES, ENEMY

1. The courses of action of which the enemy is physically capable and which can possibly hinder-or-prevent affect the accomplishment of one's own mission.
2. Enemy capabilities are considered in the light of such factors as the effects of time, space, terrain, strength, and dispositions, etc.

Page 44 CHART, AERONAUTICAL

A map intended primarily for use in air navigation, and showing features that are easy to see and identify from an aircraft in flight. Such-a-map-is-either sectional-(scale-1:500,000)-or-regional-(scale 1:1,000,000).

Page 44 CHART, AIR-SEA SEARCH AND RESCUE

A chart having the reference point at the center, with bearing and distance lines overprinted, designed to assist pilots in giving accurate position reports, and for use in the control and direction of air-sea rescue missions.

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Page 50 COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER

An-agency-within-a-ship-established-to-assist-command by-selection,-rapid-evaluation,-and-dissemination-of tactical-information.--A-second-function-may-be-the controlling-of-aircraft-when-authority-is-so-delegated-^{local} by-command. A combat information center is ~~an office~~ charged with the function and responsibility of keeping the commanding officer, and higher commands embarked, together with other control stations, informed of the location, identity ~~of~~ and movements of friendly and/or enemy aircraft, large missiles, and surface ships within the air defense area. In addition, when the tactical situation indicates and the limitations of space and availability of trained personnel permit, any or all of the following functions may be required of CIC:

- (1) Target indication.
- (2) Control of aircraft in the air defense area, offensive and defensive.
- (3) Control of small craft.
- (4) Navigation and piloting.
- (5) Control of radar countermeasures.
- (6) Assistance in ASW operations.

Abbrev: CIC.

Page 58 COUNTERESPIONAGE

The All measures taken to prevent foreign espionage activities or to confuse enemy-spies, foreign secret agents.

Page 58 COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

All-measures-taken-to-destroy-the-effectiveness of-the-enemy's-intelligence. Counterintelligence is that aspect of intelligence relating to all

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security control measures, both active and passive,
designed to insure the safeguarding of information,
personnel, equipment, and installations against the
espionage, sabotage, or subversive activities of
foreign powers and of disaffected or dissident
groups or individuals which constitute a threat to
the national security.

→ Page 59 COUNTERRECONNAISSANCE

All measures taken to screen a command from
hostile observation, by hostile forces.

→ Page 73 DISSEMINATION - See INTELLIGENCE

The process of distributing military intelligence
in such a way as to get it to the proper persons
needing it, to get it to them promptly, and to get
it to them in usable form.

→ Page 79 ESPIONAGE

The use of spies to gain information of military
value about the enemy. The use of secret agents to
obtain information concerning a possible or actual
enemy, or theater of operations including terrain
and weather.

Page 97 GRID, MILITARY

A network of straight north-south-and-east-west
lines put on a military map, dividing it into
squares to permit accurate location of points or
places. -- The distance between lines on the map
represents a distance on the ground of 1,000 to
100,000 yards, depending on the scale. A network
of squares made of north-south lines showing dis-
tance east of an arbitrary origin, and east-west lines
showing distance north of the same reference point.
The distance between grid lines is 1,000, 5,000 or
10,000 yards (or meters) depending on the scale of
the map.

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INFORMATION, ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF ()
That information about the enemy, the terrain,
hydrographic conditions, or meteorological condi-
tions in territory not under our control which a
commander needs in a particular situation in order
to make a sound decision, to conduct a maneuver,
to avoid being surprised, or to formulate details
of a plan of operation. The essential elements
may also include information requested by higher,
lower, adjacent, supporting, or attached units.

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INFORMATION, EVALUATION OF - See INTELLIGENCE

A-process-of-systematic-and-critical-analysis-of
information-for-the-purpose-of-determining-its
usefulness,-credibility,-and-accuracy.

Page 104

INFORMATION, INTERPRETATION OF

The-determination-of-the-probable-significance-of
evaluated-information,-together-with-the-tactical
and-strategic-conclusions-arrived-at-from-a-con-
sideration-of-its-significance.

Comment: Delete entirely here. See cross-reference
of term INTERPRETATION recommended in
Enclosure B.

Page 105

INTELLIGENCE

1.--Evaluated-and-interpreted-information-of-value
to-the-armed-forces-concerning-a-possible-or-actual
enemy,-or-theater-of-operations.--2.--The-process-of
collecting-information-of-value-to-the-armed-forces
concerning-a-possible-or-actual-enemy-or-theater-of
operations,-collecting-such-information,-evaluating
and-interpreting-it,-and-disseminating-the-resulting

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intelligence-in-whatever-form-is-needed-by-the-commander-and-armed-forces-being-served.--3--The-staff-division-or-staff-section-of-a-unit-of-the-armed-forces-which-produces-intelligence-and-plans-and-supervises-counterintelligence-measures. Intelligence includes, the work of collecting, evaluating, analyzing, interpreting, and disseminating information, in peace and in war, about foreign powers and their armed forces, the countering of foreign powers' efforts to obtain intelligence, and also the organization which performs those duties.

Intelligence
Collection - The process of assembling and organizing intelligence information.

Evaluation - The critical and systematic analysis of an item of information in order to determine its pertinence, credibility, reliability, and accuracy.

Analysis - The process of examination to distinguish component parts, determining various interrelationships and combining the relevant elements into a whole.

Interpretation - The process of explaining probable meaning and significance in terms of past, present and future factors of intelligence information.

Dissemination - The process of distributing intelligence and information in such a manner as to insure that it reaches the individuals or units needing it, in usable form, and in accordance with its urgency.

Page 105 INTELLIGENCE-AIR

Military-intelligence-directly-concerning-the-Air
Forces; weather, enemy-air-order-of-battle,

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antiaircraft-defenses,-enemy-airfields,-and-target
information.

Comment: Delete entirely.

Page 105 INTELLIGENCE, BASIC

Intelligence-produced-in-times-of-peace-and-war
for use-in-planning-possible-or-actual-operations.

Comment: Delete entirely.

→ Page 105 INTELLIGENCE, COMBAT

Intelligence produced in-time-of-war in a combat area
based upon information collected in the field during
military operations. In support of theaters the War
and Navy Departments contribute to combat intelli-
gence.

→ Page 105 INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE

A-presentation-of-the-important-known-facts-of-the
enemy-situation-and-a-statement-of-the-enemy-capabili-
ties. A presentation of the important known facts of
the enemy situation together with an enumeration of
enemy capabilities and, where warranted, a statement
of the relative probability of adoption of those
capabilities.

→ Page 106 INTELLIGENCE, OPERATIONAL

Intelligence-prepared-in-time-of-war-for-use-in
planning-and-executing-a-specific-operation. All
intelligence used in time of war for the planning and
conduct of operations.

→ Page 106 INTELLIGENCE, RADIO

The interception, analysis, and interpretation of
foreign enemy radio transmissions traffic, and the location

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~~of enemy transmitters. Radio-intelligence-also includes-listening-in-on-friendly-radio-traffic-to check-up-on-radio-discipline-and-cryptosecurity.~~
Radio intelligence also includes supervisory monitoring of friendly traffic to insure radio discipline and cryptographic security.

Page 106 INTELLIGENCE, TERRAIN

~~The-understanding-and-appreciation-of-the-topographic nature-of-terrain-and-the-evaluation-of-its-potential effect-on-military-operations. Intelligence derived from an understanding and appreciation of the nature of terrain, including an evaluation and interpretation of the potential effect of terrain on military operations.~~

Page 116 LINE, FORM

~~An-approximate-centre,-shown-on-a-map-as-a-dotted or-a-broken-line,-used-to-deficit-elevation-in-the absence-of-centres-or-between-widely-spaced-centre lines. A line on a map sketched from visual observation to show the shape of the terrain rather than the elevation.~~

Page 121 MAP, CONTROLLED

A map constructed-by-photogrammetric-processes with precise horizontal and vertical ground control as a basis. Scale, azimuth, and elevations are accurate.

Page 122 MAP, LINE

A map omitting-unnecessary-detail,-made-by-tracing from,-or-bleaching,-an-aerial-photograph.

COMMENT: Delete entirely.

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Page 122 MAP, SEMI-CONTROLLED

A map constructed by photogrammetric means without accurate horizontal and vertical ground control. Although the representative fraction may not be exact, the scale is the same throughout the area covered. Once the scale constant and azimuth have been accurately determined, the map may be considered reliable.

Page 122 MAP SUBSTITUTE

A hasty reproduction of wide-coverage aerial photographs, photomaps, or mosaics, or of provisional maps, or any document used in place of a map when the precise requirements of a map cannot be met.

Page 142 PHOTOGRAMMETRY

The science of preparing graphic maps from aerial photographs. The science or art of obtaining reliable measurement by means of photography.

Page 142 PHOTOMAP

A reproduction of an aerial photograph or mosaic upon which at least indications of scale and direction have been added. Grid-lines, contours, marginal-data, and place-names-also-are-usually added. Grid lines, marginal data, and place names are usually added. Contours may be added. Most photomaps are not contoured.

✓ Page 144 PLAN, INTELLIGENCE

A plan for gathering information. It includes a list-of-the-phases-of-an-operation, the essential elements-of-information-required, an analysis-of-the-required-information, a list-of-the-agencies

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that-are-to-collect-the-information,-the-orders
 fer-each-selecting-agency,-and-the-time-the
 information-is-to-be-reported.--The-intelligence
 plan-is-the-basis-of-the-intelligence-annex.
A plan for gathering information concerning the
^{foreign intelligence}
enemy, the terrain, and the weather. It includes
a list of the phases of an operation, the essential
elements of information, an analysis (indications)
of the essential elements of information, a list
of the agencies that are to collect the information,
the facts to be reported on by each collecting
agency, and the time and place to which the informa-
tion is to be reported.

Page 148 PRODUCTION LOSS APPRAISAL

An estimate of damage inflicted on an industry by bombing, in terms of quantities of finished products denied the enemy from the moment of attack, through the period of reconstruction, and to the point when full production is resumed.

Page 148 PROPAGANDA

The-dissemination-of-ideas,-information,-gossip,
 er-the-like,-often-by-secret-or-otherwise-means,
 for-the-purpose-of-helping-a-cause-or-of-damaging
 an-enemy's-cause. The planned use of any form,
means, and media of communication to disseminate
news, information, special arguments, and appeals
in order to influence the beliefs, thoughts, and
actions of any given group for a specific purpose.

Page 148 PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

All-means-employed,-exclusive-of-force,-which-are
 designed-to-affect-adversely-the-state-of-mind-and

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behavior-of-the-enemy. The employment of any nonlethal means designed to affect the morale and behavior of any group for a specific military purpose.

Page 15^b RECONNAISSANCE

The search made by military personnel in uniform for useful military information in the field.

The directed effort in the field to gather information of the enemy, terrain, or resources which is undertaken by an appropriate element of the armed forces. (Not to be confused with espionage).

Page 183 TARGET INFORMATION CENTER

An intelligence center set up afloat or ashore
~~in-divisions-and-larger-landing-forces-artillery~~
sections for assembly, evaluation, interpretation, dissemination, and coordination of target information for supporting weapons; i.e., artillery, naval gunfire, and air. Abbrev: TIC.

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ENCLOSURE "B"

ADDITIONAL TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

ANALYSIS - See INTELLIGENCE

COLLECTION - See INTELLIGENCE

EVALUATION - See INTELLIGENCE

GRID, AIR DEFENSE

A grid system based on latitude and longitude and covering the world from 80° N to 80° S latitudes. It is used to facilitate the designation and transmission of positional information of aircraft in flight.

GRID, JAN

Joint Army-Navy Grid system is a grid system covering the entire surface of the earth adopted to afford security in referring to geographical positions. There are twelve "master" areas. It is set up by prescribing the location of the origin and the size of the grid squares, both in terms of latitude and longitude. Special JAN grids based on above principle may be issued by local authorities.

GRID, POINT-DESIGNATION

System of lines that may be drawn on an aerial photograph to divide it into squares so that points on the photograph can be readily located. The lines are drawn 1.44 inches apart regardless of the scale of the photograph. This grid is used when variations of scale in the photograph make a military grid useless.

INFORMATION, PROCESSING OF - See INTELLIGENCE

INTERPRETATION - See INTELLIGENCE

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LINE, COORDINATE

A symbol normally at the side of a matrix identifying a specific row of cells and, in conjunction with a column coordinate, a specific cell in the matrix.

MAP, PLANIMETRIC

A map representing the horizontal position of features.

MAP, TACTICAL

A map or large scale (1:125,000 and larger) used for tactical and administrative purposes.

MAP, TOPOGRAPHIC

A map which presents relief or the vertical position of features in measurable form as well as their horizontal positions.

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